



WORSBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
(Yorks.)



ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year 1945

WOMBWELL

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WORSBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1945.

To the Worsborough Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1945, on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of your area.

Your obedient servant,

JEAN H. RITCHIE, M.B., Ch.B.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	3420	acres
Census figures, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	12,490	
Registrar General's Estimate, 1945	...	...	...	...	...	12,910	
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	3,892	
according to Rate Book	...	...	...	...	...	£45,214	
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£171	
Net product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...

Vital Statistics. — Live Births.

	M	F	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	143	128	271
Illegitimate	5	6	11
Totals	148	134	282

282 Live Births give a Birth Rate of 21·84 per 1,000 civilian population, and although this is a slight decrease on last year's figure of 23·48 it is highly satisfactory in comparison with the figure of 16·1 for England and Wales.

The number of deaths in infants under 1 year of age was 10 which was exactly half the number in 1944, and gives an Infantile Death Rate of 35.58, which is well below the rate for England and Wales (46.0) and is very satisfactory indeed.

Still Births.

		M	F	Total
Still Births—Legitimate	...	8	6	14
Illegitimate	...	3	0	3
Totals	...	11	6	17

Birth Rate (live and still) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 23.16.

Deaths.

		M	F	Total
Deaths	... ..	71	66	137
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population :	10.61.			

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births
Deaths from Puerperal Causes :		
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0	0
Other Puerperal causes	1	3.34
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year :		
All Infants per 1,000 live births		35.58
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 live births		31.91
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		90.90
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		2
Rate per 1,000 population		0.15
Rate per 1,000 live births		7.09
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...		1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		22

Deaths in Age Groups.

					Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
1—5 years	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
5—10 „	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
10—15 „	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
15—20 „	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
20—25 „	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
25—35 „	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
35—45 „	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
45—55 „	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
55—65 „	...	...	...	...	12	9	21
65—70 „	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
70—75 „	...	...	...	...	20	15	35
75—80 „	...	...	...	...	10	7	17
80—85 „	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
85—90 „	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
90 and over	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Totals					71	66	137

Death Rate.

The death rate for the district was 10·61 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The following table shows the infantile rates for the past 11 years.

1935	...	53·23	1940	...	59·47
1936	...	51·02	1941	...	70·70
1937	...	69·85	1942	...	56·91
1938	...	53·94	1943	...	62·28
1939	...	63·29	1944	...	66·22
		1945	...	35·58	

The number of infantile deaths, i.e., deaths of infants under one year of age during 1945 was 10.

INFANTILE MORTALITY in 1945

Nett deaths from stated causes under one year of age.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Enteritis & Diarrhoea	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	4	3	...	...	7	1	...	1	1	10

Deaths of Children under 2 years of age from Enteritis and Diarrhoea.

Two children under two years of age died from Enteritis.

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (i.e., the mortality rate during the first month of life) for 1945 was 24.82 per 1,000 registered live births. The corresponding figure last year was 36.42.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1945.

CAUSES OF DEATH						Males	Females
All Causes						71	66
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers						—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever						—	—
3. Scarlet Fever						—	—
4. Whooping Cough						1	—
5. Diphtheria						—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...						3	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis						1	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases						—	—
9. Influenza						1	2
10. Measles						—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis & Polio-encephalitis						—	—
12. Acute infantile encephalitis						—	—
13. Cancer of buc: cav: and œsoph: (M)							
uterus (F)						1	3
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...						2	3
15. Cancer of breast						—	—
16. Cancer of all other sites						8	5
17. Diabetes						—	—
18. Intracranial vascular lesions						7	4
19. Heart Disease						18	23
20. Other diseases of circulatory system ...						2	1
21. Bronchitis						4	4
22. Pneumonia						1	2
23. Other respiratory diseases						1	—
24. Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum						1	1
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years						1	1
26. Appendicitis						1	—
27. Other digestive diseases						—	—
28. Nephritis						1	3
29. Puerperal and post-abortion; sepsis ...						—	—
30. Other maternal causes						—	1
31. Premature birth						1	1
32. Cong mal: birth inj: infant: dis: ...						2	2
33. Suicide						2	—
34. Road traffic accidents						1	—
35. Other violent causes						2	1
36. All other causes						9	7
Live Births { Total						148	134
Legitimate						143	128
Illegitimate						5	6
Still Births { Total						11	6
Legitimate						8	6
Illegitimate						3	—
Deaths of { Total						6	4
Infants { Legitimate						6	3
under 1 year { Illegitimate						—	1
Population (Resident)						12,910	
Comparability Factor						Not available for 1945	

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death Rates, and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1945

England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	Worsbro' U.D.C.	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and great towns including London	148 smaller towns, resident population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 census	London Adminis. County
Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population					
Births :					
Live	21.84	16.1	19.1	19.2	15.7
Still	1.31	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.40
Deaths :					
All causes ...	10.61	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.8
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria ...	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Influenza	0.23	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Notifications :					
Typhoid Fever ...	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.46	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Scarlet Fever ...	2.71	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57
Whooping Cough	2.86	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25
Diphtheria ...	0.31	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31
Erysipelas	0.92	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	40.12	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03
Pneumonia	2.09	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78
Rate per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	35	46	54	43	53
Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years of age	7.09	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6
Rate per 1000 Total Births (Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality:					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	0.24	} Not available		
Others	3.34	1.55			
Total	3.34	1.79			
Notifications:					
Puerperal Fever }	0.00	9.93	12.65	8.81	3.60
Puerperal Pyrexia }					15.87

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health (part-time): Dr. Jean H. Ritchie, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector: Lyndon Dove, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificated Inspector of Meat and other foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector: Philip Briscoe, Cert. R.S.I., Certificated Inspector of Meat and other foods. (Absent whole year in H.M. Forces).

Pupil Assistant: Roger E. Hooson.

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination of sputum, swabs and other pathological specimens is carried out by the County Council who also examine samples of milk for tubercle bacilli and bacteriological content.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act are analysed by the Public Analyst at Bradford at the County Council's expense.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Council provide and maintain an Austin ambulance for the conveyance of accident and non-infectious cases to hospital. A charge is made to residents of 6d. per mile for the use of the ambulance, and non-residents are charged 10/6 turn-out fee, plus 1/6d. per mile.

The Council are members of the 'Sheffield and District Ambulance Services' and under this organisation any of the sixteen constituent authorities may obtain the services of another ambulance immediately if their own is already in use or out of commission. Under this arrangement the same charge is made to the borrowing authority as to residents, viz.: 6d. per mile.

During the year 1389 journeys were made.

The ambulance arrangements for the removal of infectious cases are in the hands of the Wath, Swinton and District Joint Hospital Board of which this Council is a member.

Nursing in the Home.

There is in the district a private organisation known as the "Cooper and Worsborough District Nursing Association" which is affiliated with the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

The Association employed 2 nurses for part of the year and now one and provides skilled nursing for those who are unable to employ a private nurse.

The Association consists of subscribers, but nursing is provided free to non-subscribers at the discretion of its Executive Committee in cases of necessity.

Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Services.

A Child Welfare Centre is provided by the County Council at each of the following centres : Worsborough Bridge, Worsborough Dale, Birdwell and Blacker Hill.

All these clinics are well attended and are doing good work.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the centres below on the days shewn :

Worsborough Bridge, Worsborough Dale - Alternate Tuesday afternoons.

Birdwell - Fortnightly, Friday afternoons.

Hospitals.

(1) General Infectious Diseases.

The Wath Wood Isolation Hospital is for the reception and treatment of ordinary infectious diseases. It is owned and maintained jointly by the Wath-on-Dearne, Swinton, Dearne, Hoyland and Worsborough Urban Districts, and also the Rotherham Rural District Council, the latter authority sending patients from the north part of their district only. The hospital is controlled by the Wath, Swinton and District Joint Hospital Board, which is composed of members from the authorities named.

By arrangement with Rawmarsh, Swallownest and Wath Wood, a joint hospital at Brampton Lemorgan is available for the treatment of smallpox cases.

(2) Voluntary Hospitals.

The hospitals mainly used by the inhabitants of Worsborough for accidents and general diseases are :

- (a) Barnsley Beckett Hospital
- (b) Barnsley St. Helen Hospital
- (c) Sheffield Royal Infirmary
- (d) Sheffield Royal Hospital
- (e) Jessop Hospital for Women.

The Council have no arrangement with any of the above for the admission of patients.

(3) Public Assistance Hospitals.

- (a) St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

Midwifery Service.

Four trained midwives in the employ of the County Council carry on the main midwifery practice in the district.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The Council purchase the supply in bulk from the Barnsley Corporation and re-distribute it to the district.

Reference was made in my last Report to the improvements carried out to increase the supply to Blacker Hill. Various new mains were laid last year and in February of this year a further portion of the Blacker Lane main was relaid at a cost of £500 and since that date Blacker Hill has received an adequate water supply and a long standing complaint has thus been remedied. The effect of the new main has been reflected in the large increase in water consumption for that part of the district, as compared with the consumption prior to the improvements being carried out.

There are thirteen houses in the district without a piped water supply. All the houses are in outlying districts and nine of them rely on well water which is satisfactory. Two of the cottages belonging to the London and North Eastern Railway Company have a daily supply delivered in large covered cans, and another two belonging to a nearby Colliery Company obtain their supply from the Colliery. These latter two houses are in a very poor

structural condition and will be the subject of procedure under the Housing Act as soon as conditions permit.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Work was commenced on the laying of a new 24" main outfall sewer on the south side of West Street to the sewage works to replace the existing badly defective sewer which has been a constant source of trouble for a long time. The work was carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor and was estimated to cost £5,100. The work was not completed until June, 1946.

Closet Accommodation.

No conversion of privies has taken place during the year.

The following table shews the number of conveniences of all types :

Privies with covered middens	...	83
Pail Closets	... ..	6
Water Closets	... ..	3050
Waste Water Closets	... ..	56

It will be noticed that these figures vary from those given last year, the reason being that a survey of the district was carried out to ascertain the exact number of privies and waste water closets which could be dealt with under the Public Health Act when conditions permit.

Public Cleansing.

The work of scavenging is carried out under the control of the Sanitary Inspector and during the year a weekly collection of dust-bins was maintained, with a three-weekly collection for middens and ashpits.

I am pleased to report that the Council agreed to the provision of a new refuse collection vehicle to replace the open lorry which was in use and we now have two modern hygienic vehicles for the collection of house refuse.

It was not found possible to secure the abolition of many ashpits owing to the difficulty in obtaining new dust-bins.

There were approximately 3,579 dust-bins, 72 ashpits and 83 privy middens in the district at 31st December, 1945.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Infectious Disease Prevention.

Inspections and Disinfections	...	69	
Further enquiries	... ..	20	
Schools disinfected	... ..	0	
Other disinfections	... ..	0	
Miscellaneous visits	... ..	2	
Scabies visits	... ..	2	
		<hr/>	93

Cowsheds and Foods.

Cowsheds and Dairies	... ..	14	
Milk Samples	... ..	5	
Meat Inspections	... ..	262	
Bakehouses	... ..	5	
Ice Cream Premises	... ..	4	
Food Inspections	... ..	6	
Water Samples	... ..	1	
Slaughterhouse Inspections	...	10	
		<hr/>	307

Housing.

Houses Inspected and Recorded		46	
Re-visits	... ..	93	
General Surveys	... ..	0	
Council Houses	... ..	21	
Overcrowding Inspections	...	1	
P.H. Act Inspections	... ..	28	
		<hr/>	189

Offensive Trades.

Fried Fish Shops	... ..	29	
		<hr/>	29

Sanitary Matters.

For Nuisances	... ..	12	
Verminous Premises	... ..	50	
Privies	... ..	4	
Drains Tested	... ..	29	
Piggery Inspections	... ..	3	
Rat Infestation Visits	... ..	211	
Works in Progress	... ..	22	
Investigation of Complaints	...	82	
Re-visits to Complaints	... ..	96	
Sewer Inspections	... ..	5	
Sewage Plant Inspections	... ..	8	
		<hr/>	526

Scavenging.

Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	8	
Supervision of Workmen				...	18	
						26

Miscellaneous

Colliery Spoilbank Inspections	...				1	
Factories and Workshops				...	2	
Smoke Observations	...	...			0	
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...			0	
Petroleum Acts Inspections				...	1	
Shops Act Inspections	...	...			7	
Miscellaneous Journeys	...	...			367	
Interviews and Appointments				...	377	
						755

Number of Informal Notices served (Public Health Act)	...	...			141	
Number of Informal Notices served (Housing Act)		...	...	...	27	
Number of Statutory Notices served (Public Health Act)			...	...	4	
Number of Statutory Notices served (Housing Act Sec. 17)			...	...	4	
Number of Nuisances reported to Public Health Committee				...	175	
Number of Nuisances abated	...	...			168	
Number of Nuisances outstanding at year end	...	...	...	...	7	

Camping Sites.

There are no licensed camping sites in the district, nor are there any tents, vans or sheds.

Smoke Abatement.

No action was taken during 1945.

One complaint was received regarding the emission of grit by a mobile tarmacadam plant in West Street, Worsborough Bridge. The complaint was not made until December, and therefore full details are not given in this Report, but it can be stated that the Council insisted on the removal of the plant and the nuisance was abated.

Colliery Spoilbanks.

There is only one colliery spoilbank in the district, the one in connection with the Barrow Colliery.

This spoilbank, which has been kept under control during the war years, became ignited in February and in accordance with the Circular dated 13/2/45 issued by the Ministry of Health, statutory notice was served upon the Barrow Barnsley Main Collieries Ltd., to abate the nuisance, and the spoilbank was brought under control and no further trouble was experienced during the year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year reports on eleven Council houses found to be infested to varying degrees with bed bugs, were made to the Council.

Spraying with insecticides was carried out in every case and the houses have been kept under supervision since and in the majority of cases the infestation was considered clear by the end of the year, the remainder will be re-treated until they are clear. It is hoped with the release of D.D.T. to local authorities which came about towards the end of the year, that future treatment of infested property will be greatly simplified.

Every assistance is given to householders who report the presence of vermin to the Department.

Reports on five Council houses, which, though not verminous, were dirty, were made to the Council and improvements were effected in every case.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades in the district.

Fourteen premises are registered for fish frying and all have been visited on various occasions. One modern premise which carries a large stock of potatoes was found to be infested with rats but the infestation was quickly cleared by use of the Ministry of Food's method of pre-baiting and final poison baiting.

SECTION D.

HOUSING STATISTICS

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	95
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	167
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1942	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	76

(2) Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	69
--	----

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of representations etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Clearance Orders	—
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding.

Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	21
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	87½
Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become over-crowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

During the year 5 official samples of milk were taken from retailers under the Food & Drugs Act and submitted to the Public Analyst at Bradford. All were reported upon as genuine.

There are 24 milk producers in the area, and licences have been granted by the County Council for the production of "Tuberculin-Tested" Milk at two of the farms, and for "Accredited Milk" at four of the farms concerned. County Council Inspectors regularly take samples of the designated milks and submit reports to the department, and on no occasion was milk found to be below standard.

Apart from requiring limewashing at one farm, it was not necessary to make any complaint regarding milk production.

Meat Inspection.

The whole of the butchers' meat supply is still being slaughtered at the Barnsley Abattoir as in wartime and although frequent visits were made to the slaughterhouse used as the meat allocation centre for the district, it was not found necessary to condemn any of the meat examined.

The slaughtering of cottagers' pigs for home consumption shewed an increase on last year and 255 pigs were slaughtered, the majority in slaughterhouses throughout the district. Details of condemned foods will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's portion of the Report.

Ice Cream Premises.

There are only two premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream in the district and only one of these is in actual operation, the other not having re-opened yet since restrictions on the manufacture of ice-cream were lifted.

The premises in use are at Birdwell and are equipped with modern plant and "hardening" rooms. The product is subjected to heat treatment before freezing and strict cleanliness observed.

Nutrition. No action during 1945.

Shellfish. There are no shellfish layings in the district.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases

Statement of Notification of Infectious Diseases received during the year.

		Cases notified or otherwise ascertained.		Cases removed to Hospital	
	Smallpox				
35	Scarlet Fever				
4	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup				
	Typhoid		Enteric Fever		
	Paratyphoid				
27	Pneumonia				
	Puerperal Fever				
	Puerperal Pyrexia				
6	Cerebro-Spinal Fever				
	Acute Poliomyelitis				
	Acute Polio-Encephalitis				
	Encephalitis Lethargica				
	Typhus Fever				
	Relapsing Fever				
	Continued Fever				
	Dysentery				
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum				
12	Erysipelas				
9	Respiratory Tuberculosis (New cases only)				
5	Other forms of Tuberculosis (New cases only)				
	Contracted in England		Malaria		
	Induced in Institutions				
	Chickenpox				
518	Measles (including German Measles.)				
37	Whooping Cough				
	Smallpox				
31	Scarlet Fever				
4	Diphtheria				
	Enteric Fever				
6	Cerebro-Spinal Fever				
	Dysentery				
2	Erysipelas				

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

(a)	Number of cases of Diphtheria in children under 15 years notified during the year	... ..	3
(b)	Number of cases included in (a) in which the child is known to have completed the course of immunisation not less than 12 weeks before the onset of the disease	... ..	0
(c)	Number of deaths from Diphtheria of children under 15 years of age	... ..	0
(d)	Number of deaths included in (c) in which the child is known to have completed the course of immunisation not less than 12 weeks before the onset of the disease	... ..	0

Four cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, 3 in children under 15, and the other a female of 25 years, all being direct contacts (see "General Remarks")

None of the cases had been immunised and fortunately none of them proved fatal.

174 children under 5 years of age and 103 in the 5-15 group were immunised during the year.

A census was carried out at the schools in the district in March and this shewed 1433 children immunised out of the 2001 on the school registers, giving approximately 71 per cent. immunisation.

General Remarks.

Only four cases of Diphtheria were notified and all occurred in the same house. Three of the cases occurred on the same day and on investigation, suspicion rested on a two-year-old child who had been discharged a day or two previously from Barnsley Becketts Hospital with a broken leg. The parents stated that a child had been removed from Becketts Hospital to the Isolation Hospital whilst their child was in, and a nasal swab taken from the latter proved to be 'positive', and there is no doubt that the child was responsible for the outbreak.

1945 proved to be a "Measles" year and 518 cases were notified. 26 cases were notified in January, 167 in February, 171 in March and then the epidemic subsided sharply to 70 cases in April, 60 in May and in June had fallen to only 13 cases.

It will be noted that 6 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were notified, 4 occurring in May, 1 in June and 1 in July. There was no connection between any of the cases and none proved fatal.

Tuberculosis (New Cases) for past 11 years.

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1935	10	10	5	1
1936	4	13	3	1
1937	7	18	6	2
1938	13	9	5	1
1939	10	6	4	0
1940	6	4	5	0
1941	4	3	3	1
1942	7	6	3	0
1943	8	4	7	2
1944	14	2	2	5
1945	9	5	4	2

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality in 1945.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1								
1—5			1	2			1	
5—10								
10—15	2			1				
15—20		1		1				
20—25						1		
25—35					1			
35—45	2	1			1			1
45—55					1			
55—65	1	1						
Over 65		1						
Totals ...	5	4	1	4	3	1	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS

Record of Cases during 1945.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on register at 1st January, 1945	26	32	17	24
No. of cases notified for first time during year	5	4	1	4
No. of cases restored to register	1	—	—	—
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts	1	1	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from register	—	4	2	2
No. died from disease	3	1	1	1
No. died from other causes	—	—	—	—
Total at end of 1945 ...	28	30	15	25

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

(Lyndon Dove, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.)

for the Year 1945

To the Chairman and Members of the Worsborough
Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my second Annual Report on work done by the Health Department during the year.

The additional Sanitary Inspector, Philip Briscoe, was still serving in H.M. Forces the whole of the year, but after my representation to you in December it was agreed to apply for his release under Class B. Unfortunately, it transpired that this release could not be granted, but it is expected he will obtain his normal release in any case before the end of 1946.

As in 1944, it has been exceedingly difficult to secure the carrying out of repairs to property, but we have managed to ensure that urgent repairs receive attention.

Meat Inspection

The meat supply for the district is obtained from the Barnsley Abattoir under the Government's centralisation scheme, and no slaughtering of butchers' meat is permissible in the district.

The only slaughtering allowed is that of pigs being killed for home consumption and this shewed a large increase on the previous year. Whereas only 89 pigs were inspected in 1944, the number rose to 255 in 1945. Although there is no legal right to inspect these carcasses or what is more important, to condemn any part of them which may be diseased or otherwise unfit for food, I have experienced

no real difficulty in carrying out inspection or condemnation. It was found necessary to condemn 11 pigs' heads, 4 mesenteric fats, 5 sets lungs and 2 livers, all affected with tuberculosis.

One goat and two calves were also slaughtered under licence from the Local Food Executive Officer for home consumption and were found to be in order.

There were several emergency slaughters, viz.: one calf, one young bull, and two pigs, and apart from a slight tubercular infection of one pig's mesentery, the carcasses were in my opinion fit for food. These emergency slaughtered carcasses must be sent to the Barnsley Abattoir to go into the meat 'pool' and are again inspected, and all were passed for food by the Barnsley Inspectors.

On the 2nd October I had occasion to visit the premises of a butcher at Blacker Hill and during my inspection found evidence of the illicit slaughter of sheep. Examination of the butcher's refrigerator revealed four freshly killed sheep carcasses and the butcher admitted the offence. The Ministry of Food seized the meat and court proceedings were instituted and the butcher was fined £30 plus £7/8/6 costs. The fine in my opinion was very low and hardly likely to prove a deterrent to carrying out what must be a profitable game.

On the 2nd November information was received that a local pig-keeper had illicitly slaughtered a pig at dawn two days previously.

The Police Sergeant and myself carried out an inspection and we eventually found part of the carcase in the cellar, cut into butchers joints and each bearing a label with a price marked on it.

The Ministry of Food again took proceedings and a fine of £10 plus costs was imposed.

Other foods condemned were :

17 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Butter - rancid.

8 lbs. Cheese - rancid.

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Ham - putrefying.

16 oz. tin Baked Beans - blown.

12 oz. Minced Beef Loaf - blown.

Milk.

Five official samples of milk were taken from retailers under the Food & Drugs Act and submitted to the Public Analyst at Bradford.

All were reported as being genuine although in two of the samples, the solids, not fat, were below standard, but the freezing point in each case indicated that water had not been added.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

It was not found possible to inspect these premises as often as is necessary and only 14 cowsheds were visited, although the standard of premises in the area is good. Special attention will be paid to cowsheds in 1946.

It was found necessary to require one farmer to limewash his cowshed during the year and this was done immediately.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades in the district.

The Council have made bye-laws under the Public Health Act for the regulation of the trade of fish frying and 14 premises are registered for this purpose.

Housing.

Systematic inspection of houses has been more or less abandoned during the war years mainly owing to the suspension of demolition procedure and the difficulties of obtaining labour and materials for anything greater than minor repairs. Essential repairs have been insisted upon, but there is no doubt that when the supply position does become eased, there will be a great deal of housing work to carry out in all districts.

Rodent Control.

The public does appear to have become rat-conscious and many complaints have been investigated and advice given to householders. In all cases of infestation, either poison biscuits were issued free or in suitable cases the routine of prebaiting and poison baiting was carried out.

The Ministry of Food's District Rodent Officer has been most helpful to us during the past year and has given assistance and advice freely when called upon.

Verminous Premises.

Every assistance is given householders in dealing with bed bugs.

Several cases of infestation in Council houses were reported to the Council and the necessary steps to cleanse the houses taken.

House Scavenging.

As reported in my last Report, the Council placed the supervision of this work with me in April, 1944.

The work has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and we have maintained a weekly collection of bins, winter and summer, except for short periods following holidays.

The Council are fortunate in having in their employ a team of men and foreman who have maintained a good cleansing service and despite bad weather and holiday periods have always, without additional assistance, quickly brought the work back to schedule.

We commenced the year with a modern 10 cub. yard Dennis refuse collector, and an open lorry, the latter being totally unsuitable for the purpose, particularly on windy days when dust ashes and paper flew in all directions. The Council appreciated the position and my application to them to replace this vehicle with a proper refuse collector was favourably received and we obtained a Karrier Bantam 7 cub. yard vehicle.

We now have two modern vehicles and the benefit has been reaped by the public and scavengers alike. The vehicles are well cared for, the interior of the steel bodies being thoroughly cleaned and greased every week, and each vehicle standing in one half-day per month for cleaning, greasing and the carrying out of minor repairs and adjustments.

Tipping of refuse is not being carried out on "controlled lines" but every effort is made to prevent them becoming eyesores, and rat-baiting is carried out to eliminate any rat menace.

The estimated cost for scavenging for the year ending 31st March, 1946 was £3746, made up as follows :

	£
Wages and Insurance	2860
Haulage	280
New Karrier Lorry	598
Sundries	98
Credit - Salvage	90

Your obedient servant,

LYNDON DOVE, Cert. S.I.B. M.S.I.A.

